

	Type	Hits	Search Text	DBs
1	BRS	31903	butanediol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
2	BRS	104776	antiviru\$3 or antiviru\$3 or viru\$3 or vira\$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
3	BRS	12	butanediol same (antiviru\$3 or antiviru\$3 or viru\$3 or vira\$3)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
4	BRS	2	6133318.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
5	BRS	253	"molluscum contagiosum"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
6	BRS	292955	"ethyl alcohol" or ethanol or propanol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
7	BRS	0	"molluscum contagiosum" same ("ethyl alcohol" or ethanol or propanol)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
8	BRS	108	"molluscum contagiosum" and ("ethyl alcohol" or ethanol or propanol)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
9	BRS	213	poxviridae	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
10	BRS	1	("ethyl alcohol" or ethanol or propanol) same poxviridae	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
11	BRS	126	("ethyl alcohol" or ethanol or propanol) and poxviridae	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
12	BRS	1744579	acid	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
13	BRS	1998107	treat\$4 or therap\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
14	BRS	38	acid same "molluscum contagiosum"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
15	BRS	0	(acid same "molluscum contagiosum") same ethanol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
16	BRS	20	(acid same "molluscum contagiosum") and ethanol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
17	BRS	1108	514/557.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
18	BRS	154	514/739.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
1	2002/01/24 13:30			0
2	2002/01/23 15:53			0
3	2002/01/23 15:53			0
4	2002/01/24 11:40			0
5	2002/01/24 11:40			0
6	2002/01/24 11:41			0
7	2002/01/24 11:41			0
8	2002/01/24 11:44			0
9	2002/01/24 11:45			0
10	2002/01/24 11:45			0
11	2002/01/24 11:50			0
12	2002/01/24 11:51			0
13	2002/01/24 11:56			0
14	2002/01/24 12:00			0
15	2002/01/24 12:01			0
16	2002/01/24 12:01			0
17	2002/01/24 13:31			0
18	2002/01/24 13:31			0

Trying 3106016892...Open

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x  
LOGINID:sssptal617srh  
PASSWORD:  
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

\* \* \* \* \* Welcome to STN International \* \* \* \* \*

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America  
NEWS 2 Sep 17 IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change  
to PHARMASEARCH  
NEWS 3 Oct 09 Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents  
Index  
NEWS 4 Oct 09 Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased  
NEWS 5 Oct 15 Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File  
NEWS 6 Oct 22 Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT  
NEWS 7 Oct 22 DGENE GETSIM has been improved  
NEWS 8 Oct 29 AAASD no longer available  
NEWS 9 Nov 19 New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2  
NEWS 10 Nov 19 TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN  
NEWS 11 Nov 29 COPPERLIT now available on STN  
NEWS 12 Nov 29 DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers  
NEWS 13 Nov 30 Files VETU and VETB to have open access  
NEWS 14 Dec 10 WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002  
NEWS 15 Dec 10 DGENE BLAST Homology Search  
NEWS 16 Dec 17 WELDASEARCH now available on STN  
NEWS 17 Dec 17 STANDARDS now available on STN  
NEWS 18 Dec 17 New fields for DPCI  
NEWS 19 Dec 19 CAS Roles modified  
NEWS 20 Dec 19 1907-1946 data and page images added to CA and Cplus  
  
NEWS EXPRESS August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c,  
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP),  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001  
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NEWS INTER General Internet Information  
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NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN  
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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\* \* \* \* \* STN Columbus \* \* \* \* \*

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:37:47 ON 24 JAN 2002

=> fil medl capl biosis uspatfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

3.00

3.00

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:49:25 ON 24 JAN 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:49:25 ON 24 JAN 2002  
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:49:25 ON 24 JAN 2002  
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s ethanol or ethyl alcohol  
L1 524786 ETHANOL OR ETHYL ALCOHOL

=> s molluscum contagiosum  
L2 1771 MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM

=> s l1 (s) l2  
L3 0 L1 (S) L2

=> fil reg	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	10.71	13.71

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:50:36 ON 24 JAN 2002  
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 22 JAN 2002 HIGHEST RN 385763-58-6  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 22 JAN 2002 HIGHEST RN 385763-58-6

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when  
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES  
for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS  
Registry File, for complete details:  
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

=> s ethanol/cn  
L4 1 ETHANOL/CN

=> s hydrochloric acid/cn  
L5 1 HYDROCHLORIC ACID/CN

=> s glycolic acid/cn  
L6 1 GLYCOLIC ACID/CN

=> s citric acid/cn  
L7 1 CITRIC ACID/CN

=> fil medl capl biosis uspatfull	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS		

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:51:22 ON 24 JAN 2002

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:51:22 ON 24 JAN 2002  
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```
=> s 14
L8      268319 L4
```

L10 8896 L6

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \Rightarrow & s & 18 \quad (1) \quad 12 \\ & L12 & 0 \quad L8 \quad (L) \quad L2 \end{array}$$

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=> dup rem l13
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
L14          5 DUP REM L13 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
```

$$\Rightarrow d_{tot}$$

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 2000:738879 CAPLUS  
 DN 133:301197  
 TI Oxalic acid or oxalate compositions and methods for bacterial, viral, and other diseases or conditions  
 IN Hart, Francis J.  
 PA USA  
 SO U.S., 50 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 629,538.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 6133318	A	20001017	US 1998-14943	19980128
	US 6133317	A	20001017	US 1996-629538	19960409
PRAI	US 1995-6785	P	19951115		
	US 1996-629538	A2	19960409		
	US 1997-36983	P	19970129		

RE.CNT 103 THERE ARE 103 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL  
 AN 95:69302 USPATFULL  
 TI Liquid polymer composition, and method of use  
 IN Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel  
 Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel  
 PA Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5438076 19950801  
 AI US 1993-2481 19930104 (8)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned  
 DT Utility  
 FS Granted  
 LN.CNT 2255  
 INCL INCLM: 514/772.600  
 INCLS: 424/049.000; 424/054.000; 514/900.000; 514/902.000  
 NCL NCLM: 514/772.600  
 NCLS: 424/049.000; 424/054.000; 514/900.000; 514/902.000  
 IC [6]  
 ICM: A61K007-16  
 EXF 424/49; 424/401; 424/54; 514/902; 514/772.6  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL  
 AN 1998:162028 USPATFULL  
 TI Liposomes, method of preparing the same and use thereof in the preparation of drugs  
 IN Maierhofer, Gunther, Munich, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Hofer, Paul, Dietersheim, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Rottmann, Oswald, Freising, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 PA Dianorm G. Maierhofer GmbH, Munich, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5853753 19981229  
 AI US 1997-800802 19970218 (8)  
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-367128, filed on 6 Jan 1995, now abandoned  
 PRAI DE 1992-422447 19920708  
 DE 1992-4232231 19920925

DT Utility  
FS Granted  
LN.CNT 1895  
INCL INCLM: 424/450.000  
NCL NCLM: 424/450.000  
IC [6]  
ICM: A61K009-127  
ICS: A61K009-133  
EXF 424/400; 428/402.2; 436/829  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL  
AN 1998:19740 USPATFULL  
TI Slow release vehicles for minimizing skin irritancy of topical compositions  
IN Bazzano, Gail S., 4506 Avron Blvd., Metairie, LA, United States 70006  
PI US 5721275 19980224  
WO 9014833 19901213  
AI US 1992-856157 19920121 (7)  
WO 1990-US3219 19900607  
19920121 PCT 371 date  
19920121 PCT 102(e) date

DT Utility  
FS Granted  
LN.CNT 496  
INCL INCLM: 514/559.000  
INCLS: 514/859.000; 514/944.000; 424/078.020  
NCL NCLM: 514/559.000  
NCLS: 424/078.020; 514/859.000; 514/944.000  
IC [6]  
ICM: A61K031-20  
ICS: A61K031-78  
EXF 514/859; 514/944; 514/559  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d abs kwic 1-2

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 5 MEDLINE  
TI **Molluscum contagiosum** treated by topical using 10% tincture of iodine.  
CT . . .  
Administration, Topical  
Adolescence  
Adult  
Aged  
Child  
Child, Preschool  
Ethanol: AD, administration & dosage  
\*Iodine: AD, administration & dosage  
Middle Age  
\*Molluscum Contagiosum: DT, drug therapy  
Molluscum Contagiosum: NU, nursing  
RN 64-17-5 (Ethanol); 7553-56-2 (Iodine)

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AB A single medicine oxalic acid or oxalate or "magic bullet" and method for treatment or prevention of infectious or pathogenic microbial, bacterial, viral and other diseases in warm-blooded animals, including humans and pets, is provided. A compn. includes at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate selected from ester, lactone or salt form including sodium oxalate, oxalic acid dihydrate, anhyd. oxalic

acid, oxamide, and oxalate salts, natural or processed foods including molds, plants or vegetables contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, beverages, liqs. or juices contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, additives contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, and combinations thereof. The compn. may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent for the therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate. Methods are provided including the steps of periodically administering, by topical, oral, or parenteral application, a therapeutically effective dosage of a compn. including at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate and improving chemotherapy reducing the intake of oxalic acid or oxalate blockers such as citric acid, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), calcium, alc., resins, clays, foods contg. calcium, beverages contg. alc., citric acid, or ascorbic acid, red meat or white meat of fowl contg. pyridoxine hydrochloride, or other foods nutritional supplements or beverages contg. oxalic acid or oxalate blockers.

IT Adenoviridae  
Almond (*Prunus amygdalus*)  
Alphavirus  
Alzheimer's disease  
Anti-AIDS agents  
Anti-Alzheimer's agents  
Antibacterial agents  
Antimicrobial agents  
Antiparkinsonian agents  
Antitumor agents  
Antiviral agents  
Arbovirus  
Arenavirus  
Autoimmune disease  
B19 virus  
Bacteremia  
Bacteroides  
Beet  
Beverages  
Biocides  
Bunyavirus  
Campylobacter  
Cardiovascular agents  
Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*)  
Cat (*Felis catus*)  
Cattle  
Celery (*Apium graveolens*)  
Chemotherapy  
Clostridium botulinum  
Clostridium tetani  
Cytomegalovirus  
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)  
Enterobacteriaceae  
Enterococcus  
Erysipelothrix  
Filovirus  
Flavivirus  
Flavoring materials  
Food  
Food additives  
Fruit and vegetable juices  
Goat  
Gram-negative bacteria  
Gram-positive bacteria (Firmicutes)  
Haemophilus  
Hepatitis A virus

Hepatitis B virus  
 Hepatitis C virus  
 Hepatitis delta virus  
 Herpes virus B  
 Hodgkin's disease  
 Horse (Equus caballus)  
 Human coxsackievirus  
 Human echovirus  
 Human herpesvirus  
 Human herpesvirus 3  
 Human herpesvirus 4  
 Human herpesvirus 6  
 Human immunodeficiency virus 1  
 Human papillomavirus  
 Human poliovirus  
 Immunotherapy  
 Influenza A virus  
 Influenza B virus  
 Influenza C virus  
 Kale  
 Leprosy  
 Lyme disease  
 Measles virus  
 Meningitis  
 Mold (fungus)  
     **Molluscum contagiosum virus**  
 Mouthwashes  
 Mumps virus  
 Mycobacterium  
 Neisseria  
 Neisseria gonorrhoeae  
 Neisseria meningitidis  
 Nocardia  
 Orbivirus  
 Osteomyelitis  
 Parkinson's disease  
 Parvovirus  
 Peanut (Arachis hypogaea)  
 Pneumonia  
 Rabies virus  
 Radish (Raphanus sativus)  
 Reoviridae  
 Respiratory syncytial virus  
 Rhinovirus  
 Rubella virus  
 Salmonella  
 Shigella  
 Spirochaeta  
 Staphylococcus  
 Streptococcus  
 Streptococcus pneumoniae  
 Surgery  
 Togaviridae  
 Tomato juice  
 Tuberculosis  
 Tuberculostatics  
 Vegetable  
 Walnut

(oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial  
 infections and other diseases)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study);  
USES (Uses)  
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of  
cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

=> FIL STNGUIDE  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
12.98	43.01

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
-0.62	-0.62

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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.  
LAST RELOADED: Jan 18, 2002 (20020118/UP).

=> s 19-11

'CN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE  
0 HYDROCHLORIC ACID/CN  
0 GLYCOLIC ACID/CN  
0 CITRIC ACID/CN  
L16 0 (L9 OR L10 OR L11)

=> FIL MEDL CAPL BIOSIS USPATFULL  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.00	43.01

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.00	-0.62

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:57:19 ON 24 JAN 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:57:19 ON 24 JAN 2002  
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=> s 19-11

L17 131344 (L9 OR L10 OR L11)

=> s 117 (s) 12

L18 0 L17 (S) L2

=> s 117 and 12

L19 3 L17 AND L2

=> dup rem 119

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L19  
L20 2 DUP REM L19 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:738879 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:301197  
TITLE: Oxalic acid or oxalate compositions and methods for  
bacterial, viral, and other diseases or conditions  
INVENTOR(S): Hart, Francis J.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
SOURCE: U.S., 50 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 629,538.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6133318	A	20001017	US 1998-14943	19980128
US 6133317	A	20001017	US 1996-629538	19960409
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-6785	P 19951115
			US 1996-629538	A2 19960409
			US 1997-36983	P 19970129

AB A single medicine oxalic acid or oxalate or "magic bullet" and method for treatment or prevention of infectious or pathogenic microbial, bacterial, viral and other diseases in warm-blooded animals, including humans and pets, is provided. A compn. includes at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate selected from ester, lactone or salt form including sodium oxalate, oxalic acid dihydrate, anhyd. oxalic acid, oxamide, and oxalate salts, natural or processed foods including molds, plants or vegetables contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, beverages, liqs. or juices contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, additives contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, and combinations thereof. The compn. may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent for the therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate. Methods are provided including the steps of periodically administering, by topical, oral, or parenteral application, a therapeutically effective dosage of a compn. including at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate and improving chemotherapy reducing the intake of oxalic acid or oxalate blockers such as citric acid, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), calcium, alc., resins, clays, foods contg. calcium, beverages contg. alc., citric acid, or ascorbic acid, red meat or white meat of fowl contg. pyridoxine hydrochloride, or other foods nutritional supplements or beverages contg. oxalic acid or oxalate blockers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 103 THERE ARE 103 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR  
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE  
FORMAT

IT Adenoviridae  
Almond (Prunus amygdalus)  
Alphavirus  
Alzheimer's disease  
Anti-AIDS agents  
Anti-Alzheimer's agents  
Antibacterial agents  
Antimicrobial agents  
Antiparkinsonian agents  
Antitumor agents  
Antiviral agents

Arbovirus  
Arenavirus  
Autoimmune disease  
B19 virus  
Bacteremia  
Bacteroides  
Beet  
Beverages  
Biocides  
Bunyavirus  
Campylobacter  
Cardiovascular agents  
Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*)  
Cat (*Felis catus*)  
Cattle  
Celery (*Apium graveolens*)  
Chemotherapy  
Clostridium botulinum  
Clostridium tetani  
Cytomegalovirus  
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)  
Enterobacteriaceae  
Enterococcus  
Erysipelothrix  
Filovirus  
Flavivirus  
Flavoring materials  
Food  
Food additives  
Fruit and vegetable juices  
Goat  
Gram-negative bacteria  
Gram-positive bacteria (Firmicutes)  
Haemophilus  
Hepatitis A virus  
Hepatitis B virus  
Hepatitis C virus  
Hepatitis delta virus  
Herpes virus B  
Hodgkin's disease  
Horse (*Equus caballus*)  
Human coxsackievirus  
Human echovirus  
Human herpesvirus  
Human herpesvirus 3  
Human herpesvirus 4  
Human herpesvirus 6  
Human immunodeficiency virus 1  
Human papillomavirus  
Human poliovirus  
Immunotherapy  
Influenza A virus  
Influenza B virus  
Influenza C virus  
Kale  
Leprosy  
Lyme disease  
Measles virus  
Meningitis  
Mold (fungus)  
**Molluscum contagiosum virus**  
Mouthwashes

Mumps virus  
 Mycobacterium  
 Neisseria  
 Neisseria gonorrhoeae  
 Neisseria meningitidis  
 Nocardia  
 Orbivirus  
 Osteomyelitis  
 Parkinson's disease  
 Parvovirus  
 Peanut (Arachis hypogaea)  
 Pneumonia  
 Rabies virus  
 Radish (Raphanus sativus)  
 Reoviridae  
 Respiratory syncytial virus  
 Rhinovirus  
 Rubella virus  
 Salmonella  
 Shigella  
 Spirochaeta  
 Staphylococcus  
 Streptococcus  
 Streptococcus pneumoniae  
 Surgery  
 Togaviridae  
 Tomato juice  
 Tuberculosis  
 Tuberculostatics  
 Vegetable  
 Walnut

(oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial  
 infections and other diseases)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 58-56-0, Pyridoxine  
 hydrochloride 77-92-9, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium,  
 biological studies

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological  
 study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of  
 cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:69302 USPATFULL

TITLE: Liquid polymer composition, and method of use

INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel  
 Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S.  
 corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	-----	-----	-----
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5438076		19950801
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-2481		19930104 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.  
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Spear, James M.  
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox  
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14  
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)  
 LINE COUNT: 2255

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates methods for the treatment of gingivitis, oral plaque and oral or dermatological fungal infections by the administration of a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.)  
 or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc.,)  
 DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention includes acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis, . . .  
 IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-84-8, Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, Lysine, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 68-04-2, Trisodium citrate 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 76-22-2, Camphor 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, copolymers 106-48-9, p-Chlorophenol 110-94-1, Glutaric acid 577-11-7, Sodium docusate 868-14-4, Potassium hydrogen tartrate 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1400-61-9, Nystatin 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9005-65-6, Tween 80 9065-11-6, Eudragit 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 10098-89-2, Lysine hydrochloride 10476-85-4, Strontium chloride 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine digluconate 25086-15-1, Eudispert MV 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26589-39-9, Eudragit S 33434-24-1, Eudragit RL 51822-44-7, Eudragit L 101525-98-8 104437-64-1  
 (liq. polymer compns. for sustained drug release)

=> fil stng

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	6.53	49.54
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.62	-1.24

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 AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.  
LAST RELOADED: Jan 18, 2002 (20020118/UP).

=> index bioscience

FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.00	49.54

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.00	-1.24

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

INDEX 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI,  
BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA,  
CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB,  
DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, ...'

ENTERED AT 11:10:02 ON 24 JAN 2002

61 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view  
search error messages that display as 0\* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s ethanol or propanol or ethyl alcohol

1125 FILE ADISALERTS  
186 FILE ADISINSIGHT  
121\* FILE ADISNEWS  
8175 FILE AGRICOLA  
14211 FILE ANABSTR  
1264 FILE AQUASCI  
6765 FILE BIOBUSINESS  
438 FILE BIOCOMMERCE  
80576 FILE BIOSIS  
13627 FILE BIOTECHABS  
13627 FILE BIOTECHDS  
11227 FILE BIOTECHNO  
17789 FILE CABA  
6093 FILE CANCERLIT  
202069 FILE CAPLUS  
10763 FILE CEABA-VTB

16 FILES SEARCHED...

303 FILE CEN  
2743 FILE CIN  
2652 FILE CONFSCI  
270 FILE CROPB  
1917 FILE CROPU  
5874 FILE DDFB  
9842 FILE DDFU  
1858 FILE DGENE  
5874 FILE DRUGB  
315 FILE DRUGLAUNCH  
1232 FILE DRUGMONOG2  
18 FILE DRUGNL  
14715 FILE DRUGU  
101 FILE DRUGUPDATES  
358 FILE EMBAL  
52802 FILE EMBASE  
13726 FILE ESBIODBASE  
35 FILE FOMAD

34 FILES SEARCHED...

248 FILE FOREGE

5081 FILE FROSTI  
 14437 FILE FSTA  
 94728 FILE GENBANK  
 1231 FILE HEALSAFE  
 21306 FILE IFIPAT  
 11475 FILE JICST-EPLUS  
 295 FILE KOSMET  
 19660 FILE LIFESCI  
 3 FILE MEDICONF  
 66319 FILE MEDLINE  
 3062 FILE NIOSHTIC  
 5216 FILE NTIS  
 292 FILE OCEAN  
 52626 FILE PASCAL  
 285 FILE PHAR  
 154 FILE PHIN  
 11690 FILE PROMT  
 74866 FILE SCISEARCH  
 54 FILES SEARCHED...  
 1369 FILE SYNTHLINE  
 112087 FILE TOXCENTER  
 40441 FILE TOXLIT  
 227338 FILE USPATFULL  
 218 FILE USPAT2  
 52697 FILE WPIDS  
 52697 FILE WPINDEX

60 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 61 FILES SEARCHED IN STINDEX

L21 QUE ETHANOL OR PROPANOL OR ETHYL ALCOHOL

=> s molluscum contagiosum

32 FILE ADISALERTS  
 5 FILE ADISINSIGHT  
 7\* FILE ADISNEWS  
 7 FILE AGRICOLA  
 2 FILE AQUASCI  
 3 FILE BIOBUSINESS  
 4 FILE BIOCOMMERCE  
 525 FILE BIOSIS  
 6 FILE BIOTECHABS  
 6 FILE BIOTECHDS  
 94 FILE BIOTECHNO  
 68 FILE CABA  
 191 FILE CANCERLIT  
 155 FILE CAPLUS  
 1 FILE CEABA-VTB  
 1 FILE CIN  
 12 FILE CONFSCI  
 40 FILE DDFB  
 58 FILE DDFU  
 90 FILE DGENE  
 40 FILE DRUGB  
 5 FILE DRUGNL  
 79 FILE DRUGU  
 29 FILES SEARCHED...  
 3 FILE DRUGUPDATES  
 8 FILE EMBAL  
 812 FILE EMBASE  
 124 FILE ESBIODBASE  
 1 FILE FSTA  
 117 FILE GENBANK

1 FILE HEALSAFE  
 17 FILE IFIPAT  
 121 FILE JICST-EPLUS  
 1 FILE KOSMET  
 133 FILE LIFESCI  
 893 FILE MEDLINE  
 1 FILE NIOSHTIC  
 5 FILE NTIS  
 285 FILE PASCAL  
 7 FILE PHAR  
 3 FILE PHIN  
 80 FILE PROMT  
 562 FILE SCISEARCH  
 134 FILE TOXCENTER  
 56 FILES SEARCHED...  
 57 FILE TOXLIT  
 198 FILE USPATFULL  
 46 FILE WPIDS  
 46 FILE WPINDEX

47 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 61 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L22 QUE MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM

=> s l21 and l22

0\* FILE ADISNEWS  
 1 FILE CAPLUS  
 15 FILES SEARCHED...  
 29 FILES SEARCHED...  
 2 FILE IFIPAT  
 1 FILE JICST-EPLUS  
 2 FILE MEDLINE  
 46 FILES SEARCHED...  
 112 FILE USPATFULL

5 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 61 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L23 QUE L21 AND L22

=> d rank

F1 112 USPATFULL  
 F2 2 IFIPAT  
 F3 2 MEDLINE  
 F4 1 CAPLUS  
 F5 1 JICST-EPLUS

=> file f1-5

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	14.10	63.64
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-1.24

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002  
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FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002  
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 IFI CLAIMS(R) Patent Services (IFI)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002

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=> s l23

L24 118 L23

=> focus

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L24

L25 118 FOCUS L24 1-

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-5

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:142336 USPATFULL

TITLE: Functional characterization of the C-C chemokine-like molecules encoded by **molluscum contagiosum** virus types 1 and 2

INVENTOR(S): Fife, Kenneth H., Zionsville, IN, United States  
Krathwohl, Michell D., Indianapolis, IN, United States  
Hromas, Robert, Indianapolis, IN, United States  
Brown, Darron R., Zionsville, IN, United States  
Broxmeyer, Hal E., Indianapolis, IN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Research & Technology Institute, Bloomington, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6281200	B1	20010828
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-133521		19980813 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-55532	19970815 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Martinell, James	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Fulbright & Jaworski	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	4138	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The inventors have cloned and expressed the chemokine-like genes from MCV type 1 and the closely related MCV type 2 in order to determine a potential role for these proteins in the viral life cycle. These are the first viral chemokines that have been shown to antagonize the chemotactic activity of human chemokines and the first viral chemokines that have been shown to have inhibitory activity on human hematopoietic progenitor cells. Methods and compositions for exploiting these proteins are disclosed herein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Functional characterization of the C-C chemokine-like molecules encoded by **molluscum contagiosum** virus types 1 and 2

SUMM . . . both active and passive mechanisms (Pickup, 1994). Since the

eradication of smallpox, the only poxvirus that naturally infects humans is **molluscum contagiosum** virus (MCV). MCV causes benign proliferative lesions of the skin in normal and immunocompromised individuals. Persons with acquired immune deficiency. . . .

DETD . . . the most accomplished at deceiving their hosts' immune systems. The nucleotide sequence of the genome of the human cutaneous poxvirus, **molluscum contagiosum** virus (MCV) type 1, was recently reported to contain a region that resembles a human chemokine.

DETD Like many other poxviruses, **molluscum contagiosum** probably uses a variety of methods to escape the immune system. The inventors have demonstrated evidence of a novel mechanism. . . . spontaneous resolution often show mononuclear cell infiltrates, confirming that these types of cells are critical in the immune response to **molluscum contagiosum** (Gottlieb and Myskowski, 1994). Other studies have shown that mature molluscum lesions contain the C-X-C chemokines GRO.alpha. and IL-8 within. . . .

DETD . . . viral proteins reach the bone marrow during natural infection, so the effect on hematopoietic cells may not be relevant to **molluscum contagiosum** virus pathogenesis. However, the fact that the viral proteins do inhibit hematopoiesis suggests that they are able to activate at. . . .

DETD . . . hematopoietic progenitor cells. The inventors suggest that the inhibition of chemotaxis is an immune evasion function of these proteins during **molluscum contagiosum** virus infection.

DETD . . . of microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The. . . .

DETD . . . and 1% SDS. The mixture was then extracted with phenol and chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (24:1) and the DNA was precipitated with **ethanol**. Determination of MCV type was done by restriction endonuclease digestion of viral DNA as previously described (Fife et al., 1996).

DETD Birthistle and Carrington, "**Molluscum Contagiosum** Virus" J. Infect., 34:21-28, 1997.

DETD Buller, et al., "Replication of **molluscum contagiosum** virus", Virology, 213:655-659, 1995.

DETD Darai et al., "Analysis of the genome of **molluscum contagiosum** virus by restriction endonuclease analysis and molecular cloning", J. Med. Virol., 18:29-39, 1986.

DETD Fife et al., "Growth of **molluscum contagiosum** virus in a human foreskin xenograft model", Virology, 226:95-101, 1996.

DETD Gottlieb and Myskowski, "**Molluscum contagiosum**," Int. J. Dermatol., 33:453-461, 1994.

DETD Krathwohl et al., "Functional characterization of the C--C chemokine-like molecules encoded by **molluscum contagiosum** virus types 1 and 2," Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 94:9875-9880, 1997.

DETD Porter et al., "**Molluscum contagiosum** virus types in genital and non-genital lesions," Br. J. Dermatol., 120:37-41, 1989.

DETD Thompson et al., "Molecular epidemiology of Australian isolates of **molluscum contagiosum**," J. Med. Virol., 32:1-9, 1990.

DETD Viac and Chardonnet, "Immunocompetent cells and epithelial cell modifications in **molluscum contagiosum**," J. Cutan. Pathol., 17:202-205, 1990.

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:91020 USPATFULL

TITLE: Liquid polymer composition, and method of use

INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel  
Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Perio Products Ltd., Israel (non-U.S. corporation)  
Yissum Research Development Company, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5160737		19921103
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-522117		19900328 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-432667, filed on 7 Nov 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned Ser. No. US 1989-304092, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Harrison, Robert H.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2163		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.) or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc.).

SUMM . . . embodiment of the above-described composition wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water.

DETD . . . reference), canker sores, or burns (as from food such as pizza, molten cheese, etc.) by the inclusion of saccharin and **ethyl alcohol** and/or cetylpyridinium chloride. Chlorhexidine gluconate may alternatively be employed for this purpose (mouthrinses containing chlorhexidine gluconate have been used to. . .

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention includes acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis, . . .

DETD . . . as follows: the polymer (EUDRAGIT.RTM., Roehm Pharma GmbH, Darmstadt, W. Germany), polyethylen glycol (PEG), and the CPC were dissolved in **ethanol**. After complete dissolution of these ingredients, additional components in aqueous solution were added, while continuously stirring. The ratio of film. . .

DETD . . . DENTURE STOMATITIS  
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A

	Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	9.0
	Nystatin	2.4
	Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
	<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	76.2
B.	LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ORAL CANDIDIASIS	
	Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	19.0
	Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
	Amphotericin B	2.4
	<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	76.2
C.	LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ROOT CANAL STERILIZATION	
	Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	6.9
	Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution)	22.9
	Polyethylene glycol 400	11.5
	<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	58.7
D.	LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS AND FOOD (i.e. PIZZA) BURNS	
	Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	20.0
	Sodium saccharin	0.1
	Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
	<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	58.7
	Purified water	19.0
E.	LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS	
	Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	21.9
	Cetylpyridinium chloride	11.0
	Lysine hydrochloride	0.2
	Sodium saccharin	0.1
	Polyethylene glycol 400	3.7
	<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	43.6
	Purified water	19.5
F.	LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR WISDOM TOOTH EXTRACTION	
	Methacrylic acid copolymer type B	15.1
	Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution)	23.3
	Glycine	0.1
	Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
	Sodium saccharin	0.1
	<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	58.7
	Purified water	0.5

DETD **Ethanol** (USP)--Bio Lab

DETD The formulations were all prepared by the same general procedure described as follows: camphorated p-chlorophenol was dissolved in **ethanol** and EUDRAGIT S was added slowly while stirring until all the polymer dissolved. Additional components were added while stirring continuously.

DETD . . . S 6.8 -- 11.3

-- 11.8

--

ETHYL CELLULOSE

-- 6.8

-- 5.9  
 -- 7.1  
 PEG 400 11.3 11.3  
 6.8  
 3.5  
 -- --  
 ETHANOL 59.3 59.3  
 59.3  
 78.8  
 83.5  
 85.2

---

DETD . . . -- 7.1  
 CaCl.sub.2 2.4  
 2.4 -- -- -- --  
 TWEEN 80 -- -- 4.7  
 4.7 -- --  
 MgCl.sub.2 -- -- -- 2.4 2.4  
 ETHANOL 81.1  
 85.8  
 78.8  
 83.54  
 81.1 85.8

---

DETD . . . components in formulations  
 Exp. No.: RK39.1 RK39.2 RK39.3  
 RK39.5

---

CPK	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
EUDRAGIT S	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
CaCl.sub.2	0.2	1.2	2.4	--
ETHANOL	83.3	82.3	81.1	83.54

---

DETD . . . composition in the dry film (Tables XIX and XXII) and their release kinetics were practically the same, even though the ethanol content and viscosity of the formulation was different.

DETD . . . camphorated parachlorophenol and EUDRAGIT S weight percent of components in formulations  
 Exp. No.: RK33.2 RK33.3 RK33.6

---

CPK	22.5	9.2	4.6
EUDRAGIT S	22.5	23.0	23.0
ETHANOL	45.0	67.8	73.4

---

CLM What is claimed is:

- . . . docusate, an amino acid and sodium polyphosphate; and (d) a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water, wherein said sustained release acrylic polymers are selected from the group consisting of: (1) a methacrylic acid type. . .
- . . . sodium docusate, an amino acid and sodium polyphosphate; (d) a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water; and (e) a plasticizer; wherein said sustained release acrylic polymers are selected from the group consisting of: (1).

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:144126 USPATFULL

TITLE: 9-cis retinoic acid esters and amides and uses thereof

INVENTOR(S): Purcell, William P., Memphis, TN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Design International, Memphis, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5837728		19981117
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-380011		19950127 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Geist, Gary		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Waldron, James S.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	40		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,12		
LINE COUNT:	1813		

AB Esters and amides of 9-cis-retinoic acid are synthesized, formulated into pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and administered for the treatment of acne vulgaris, cystic acne, hyper-pigmentation, hypo-pigmentation, psoriasis, dermal and epidermal hypoplasia and keratoses, the reduction of wrinkling of the skin as an incident of aging and actinic damage, normalization of the production of sebum, the reduction of enlarged pores, promoting the rate of wound healing, limiting of scar tissue formation during healing and the like. They are additionally useful for treatment or amelioration of the same additional classes of skin disorders as is retinoic acid itself and other retinoids. These disorders include ichthyoses (e.g., ichthyosis hystrix, epidermolytic hyperkeratosis, and lamellar ichthyosis), follicular disorders (e.g., pseudofolliculites, senile comedones, nevus comedonicas, and trichostatis spinulosa), benign epithelial tumors (e.g., flat warts, trichoepithelioma, and molluscum contagiosum), perforated dematoses (e.g., elastosis perforans seripiginosa and Kyrles disease), and disorders of keratinization (e.g., Dariers disease, keratoderma, hyperkeratosis plantaris, pityriasis rubra pilaris, lichen planus acanthosis nigricans, and psoriasis). The esters and amides of 9-cis-retinoic acid are also effective for the non-irritating treatment of effects attributable to aging and particularly to photodamage and photoaging. The use of these compounds extends to non-irritating treatments involving the retardation and reversal of additional dermal and cosmetic conditions which are ameliorated by tretinoin such as the effacement of wrinkles, improvement in appearance, namely color and condition of the skin, spots caused from exposure to the sun as well as other skin disorders. The esters and amides of 9-cis-retinoic acid are exceptionally active when compared to other retinoids employed for such indications, and are also exceptionally safe in effective therapeutic doses in contrast to other retinoids.

AB . . . ichthyosis), follicular disorders (e.g., pseudofolliculites, senile comedones, nevus comedonicas, and trichostatis spinulosa), benign epithelial tumors (e.g., flat warts, trichoepithelioma, and molluscum contagiosum), perforated dematoses (e.g., elastosis perforans seripiginosa and Kyrles disease), and disorders of keratinization (e.g., Dariers disease, keratoderma, hyperkeratosis plantaris, pityriasis. . .

SUMM . . . ichthyosis), follicular disorders (e.g., pseudofolliculites, senile comedones, nevus comedonicas, and trichostatis spinulosa), benign epithelial tumors (e.g., flat warts, trichoepithelioma, and molluscum contagiosum), perforated dematoses (e.g., elastosis perforans seripiginosa and Kyrles disease), and disorders of keratinization (e.g., Dariers disease, keratoderma, hyperkeratosis plantaris, pityriasis. . .

SUMM . . . applied to the wound site in any suitable pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, for example, a liquid carrier such as propylene

glycol **ethanol**, propylene glycol **ethanol** chloroform, and the like. A preferred liquid composition is a solution of a small amount of at least one of the compounds in combination with from about 25 to about 75% by volume of 95% **ethanol** and from about 75 to about 25% by volume of liquid glycol. A typical solvent carrier of this type comprises 75% by volume 95% **ethyl alcohol** and 30% by volume propylene glycol. The preferred concentration of the active compound in these compositions is at least 0.01%.

SUMM . . . site exhibiting characteristics to be treated in any suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable vehicle, as for example, a liquid carrier such as propylene glycol-**ethanol**. A preferred liquid composition is a solution of a small amount of at least one of the compounds of the.

SUMM (A) from about 25% to about 75% by volume of 95% **ethanol** and  
SUMM A typical solvent carrier of this type comprises 70% by volume 95% **ethyl alcohol** and 30% by volume propylene glycol. A small but effective amount of an antioxidant such as butylated hydroxytoluene may also be included in the composition. A typical solvent carrier of this type comprises 70% by volume 95% **ethyl alcohol** and 30% by volume propylene glycol. An antioxidant at a concentration of 0.01 to about 0.1% by weight may be.

DETD Triturating the sample with 10 ml of cold 95% **ethanol** produces a sharp melting point.

DETD . . . product at this point, however, contains unreacted 2-chloro-4-methoxyacetophenone. A homogeneous product is obtained by recrystallization from 100 ml of 95% **ethanol** to give 0.88 g of a yellow solid.

DETD . . . ml of a test solution composed of 0.025 g of 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone in a liquid solution composed of 75 ml of **ethyl alcohol**, 25 ml of propylene glycol 400, and 0.025 g by weight of butylated hydroxytoluene is applied to one intact and.

DETD . . . the first test, four solutions are used. The control consists of vehicle solution, namely a solution of 60% by volume **ethanol** and 40% by volume polyethylene glycol. The other three solutions are 0.025% solutions of tretinoin, isotretinoin, or 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone in 60% by volume **ethanol** and 40% by volume polyethylene glycol. Four patients paint two saturated cotton swabs of each of the four solutions on.

DETD . . . second test, four other solutions are used. The control consists of vehicle solution, namely a solution of 90% by volume **ethanol** and 10% by volume polyethylene glycol. The other three solutions are 0.075% solutions of tretinoin, isotretinoin, or 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone in 90% by volume **ethanol** and 10% by volume polyethylene glycol. Four patients paint two saturated cotton swabs of each of the four solutions on.

DETD . . . test, three solutions are used. The three solutions are 0.075% solutions of tretinoin, isotretinoin, or 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone in 90% by volume **ethanol** and 10% by volume polyethylene glycol. Four patients paint two saturated cotton swabs of the 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone solution twice daily on.

DETD . . . using 5:1 hexane:ethyl acetate produced 480 g of product IV with a very small amount of 1-chloropinacolone. Repeated recrystallization with **ethanol** at low temperature gave 320 mg of pure IV, having a melting point of 81.degree. C. The structure was confirmed.

CLM What is claimed is:  
15. The composition of claim 12, wherein said vehicle is a mixture selected from the group of propylene glycol-**ethanol** and propylene glycol-**ethanol** chloroform.

40. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 27, wherein said vehicle is a mixture selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol-ethanol and propylene glycol-ethanol chloroform.

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:61730 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Liquid polymer composition and method of use  
INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel  
Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)  
Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5648399		19970715
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-428825		19950425 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-2481, filed on 4 Jan 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5438076 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746, issued on 19 Jul 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2286		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to methods for the treatment of gingivitis, oral plaque and oral or dermatological fungal infections by the administration of a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.) or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc.).

SUMM . . . embodiment of the above-described composition wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water.

DETD . . . reference), canker sores, or burns (as from food such as pizza, molten cheese, etc.) by the inclusion of saccharin and **ethyl alcohol** and/or cetylpyridinium chloride. Chlorhexidine gluconate may alternatively be employed for this purpose (mouthrinses containing chlorhexidine gluconate have been used to. . .

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention include acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis, . . .

DETD . . . as follows: the polymer (EUDRAGIT.RTM., Roehm Pharma GmbH, Darmstadt, W. Germany), polyethylene glycol (PEG), and the CPC were dissolved in **ethanol**. After complete dissolution of these ingredients, additional components in aqueous solution were added, while continuously stirring. The ratio of film. . .

DETD

A. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR DENTURE  
STOMATITIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	
	10.0
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	
	9.0
Nystatin	2.4
Polyethylene glycol 400	
	2.4
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	76.2

B. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ORAL  
CANDIDIASIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	
	19.0
Polyethylene glycol 400	
	2.4
Amphotericin B	2.4
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	76.2

C. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ROOT CANAL  
STERILIZATION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	
	6.9
Chlorhexidine digluconate	
	22.9
(20% aqueous solution	
Polyethylene glycol 400	
	11.5
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	58.7

D. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS  
AND FOOD (i.e. PIZZA) BURNS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	
	20.0
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	
	2.2
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	58.7

E. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	
	21.9
Cetylpyridinium chloride	
	11.0
Lysine hydrochloride	0.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	
	3.7
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	43.6
Purified water	19.5

F. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR WISDOM TOOTH  
EXTRACTION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type B

15.1

Chlorhexidine digluconate

23.3

(20% aqueous solution)

Glycine 0.1

Polyethylene glycol 400

2.2

Sodium saccharin 0.1

**Ethyl alcohol** 58.7

Purified water 0.5

---

DETD **Ethanol** (USP)--Bio Lab

DETD The formulations were all prepared by the same general procedure described as follows: camphorated p-chlorophenol was dissolved in **ethanol** and EUDRAGIT S was added slowly while stirring until all the polymer dissolved. Additional components were added while stirring continuously.

DETD . . . 4.7

EUDRAGIT S

6.8 -- 11.3 -- 11.8 --

ETHYL -- 6.8 -- 5.9 -- 7.1

CELLULOSE

PEG 400 11.3 11.3 6.8 3.5 -- --

**ETHANOL** 59.3 59.3 59.3 78.8 83.5 85.2

---

DETD

CaCl.sub.2 . . . -- 7.1

2.4 2.4 -- -- -- --

TWEEN 80 -- -- 4.7 4.7 -- --

MgCl.sub.2

-- -- -- -- 2.4 2.4

**ETHANOL** 81.1 85.8 78.8 83.54  
81.1 85.8

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DETD . . . in formulations

Exp. No.:

RK39.1 RK39.2 RK39.3 RK39.5

---

CPK 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7

EUDRAGIT S 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8

CaCl.sub.2 0.2 1.2 2.4 --

**ETHANOL** 83.3 82.3 81.1 83.54

---

DETD . . . composition in the dry film (Tables XIX and XXII) and their release kinetics were practically the same, even though the **ethanol** content and viscosity of the formulation was different.

DETD . . . parachlorophenol and EUDRAGIT S

weight percent of components in formulations

Exp. No.:

RK33.2 RK33.3 RK33.6

---

CPK 2.5 9.2 4.6

EUDRAGIT S 22.5 23.0 23.0

**ETHANOL** 45.0 67.8 73.4

---

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . pharmacological agent; (c) a release adjusting agent; and (d) a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle selected from the group consisting of water, **ethyl alcohol** and **ethyl alcohol** plus water; wherein said sustained release acrylic polymers are selected from the group consisting of: (1) a methacrylic

acid type. . .

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:52041 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Liquid polymer composition, and method of use  
INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel  
Sintov, Amon, Jerusalem, Israel  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S.  
corporation)  
Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew  
University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S.  
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5639795		19970617
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-429490		19950425 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-2481, filed on 4 Jan 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5438076 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746, issued on 19 Jul 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2222		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to methods for the treatment of gingivitis, oral plaque and oral or dermatological fungal infections by the administration of a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.) or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc.).

SUMM . . . embodiment of the above-described composition wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water.

DETD . . . reference), canker sores, or burns (as from food such as pizza, molten cheese, etc.) by the inclusion of saccharin and **ethyl alcohol** and/or cetylpyridinium chloride. Chlorhexidine gluconate may alternatively be employed for this purpose (mouthrinses containing chlorhexidine gluconate have been used to. . .

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention include acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**,

sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis, . . .

DETD . . . as follows: the polymer (EUDRAGIT.RTM., Roehm Pharma GmbH, Darmstadt, W. Germany), polyethylene glycol (PEG), and the CPC were dissolved in **ethanol**. After complete dissolution of these ingredients, additional components in aqueous solution were added, while continuously stirring. The ratio of film. . .

DETD

---

A. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR DENTURE  
STOMATITIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	10.0
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	9.0
Nystatin	2.4
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	76.2

---

B. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ORAL  
CANDIDIASIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	19.0
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Amphotericin B	2.4
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	76.2

---

C. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ROOT  
CANAL STERILIZATION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	6.9
Chlorhexidine digluconate	22.9
(20% aqueous solution	
Polyethylene glycol 400	11.5
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	58.7

---

D. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APH-  
THOUS ULCERS AND FOOD (i.e. PIZZA) BURNS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	20.0
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	58.7
Purified water	19.0

---

E. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR  
APHTHOUS ULCERS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	15.1
Cetylpyridinium chloride	11.0
Lysine hydrochloride	0.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	3.7
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	43.6
Purified water	19.5

F. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR WISDOM  
TOOTH EXTRACTION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type B

15.1  
Chlorhexidine digluconate  
23.3  
(20% aqueous solution)  
Glycine 0.1  
Polyethylene glycol 400  
2.2  
Sodium saccharin 0.1  
Ethyl alcohol 58.7  
Purified water 0.5

DETD Ethanol (USP)--Bio Lab

DETD The formulations were all prepared by the same general procedure described as follows: camphorated p-chlorophenol was dissolved in ethanol and EUDRAGIT S was added slowly while stirring until all the polymer dissolved. Additional components were added while stirring continuously.

DETD . . . 4.7  
EUDRAGIT S  
6.8 -- 11.3 -- 11.8 --  
ETHYL -- 6.8 -- 5.9 -- 7.1  
CELLULOSE  
PEG 400 11.3 11.3 6.8 3.5 -- --  
ETHANOL 59.3 59.3 59.3 78.8 83.5 85.2

DETD . . . -- 7.1  
CaCl.sub.2 2.4 2.4 -- -- -- --  
TWEEN 80 -- -- 4.7 4.7 -- --  
MgCl.sub.2 -- -- -- -- 2.4 2.4  
ETHANOL 81.1  
85.8  
78.8  
83.54  
81.1 85.8

DETD . . . components in formulations  
Exp. No.: RK39.1 RK39.2 RK39.3  
RK39.5

CPK 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7  
EUDRAGIT S 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8  
CaCl.sub.2 0.2 1.2 2.4 --  
ETHANOL 83.3 82.3 81.1 83.54

DETD . . . composition in the dry film (Tables XIX and XXII) and their release kinetics were practically the same, even though the ethanol content and viscosity of the formulation was different.

DETD . . . camphorated parachlorophenol and EUDRAGIT S  
weight percent of components in formulations  
Exp. No.: RK33.2 RK33.3 RK33.6

CPK 22.5 9.2 4.6  
EUDRAGIT S 22.5 23.0 23.0  
ETHANOL 45.0 67.8 73.4

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . The method of claim 1, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water;

ethyl alcohol; and ethyl alcohol  
and water.

=> d ibib abs kwic 6-10

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:69302 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Liquid polymer composition, and method of use  
INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel  
Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S.  
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5438076		19950801
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-2481		19930104 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2255		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates methods for the treatment of gingivitis, oral  
plaque and oral or dermatological fungal infections by the  
administration of a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that  
contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The  
composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of  
accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as  
to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or  
dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease  
lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor,  
cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.)  
or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions,  
chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc.).

SUMM . . . embodiment of the above-described composition wherein the  
pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the  
group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and  
**ethyl alcohol** and water.

DETD . . . reference), canker sores, or burns (as from food such as pizza,  
molten cheese, etc.) by the inclusion of saccharin and **ethyl  
alcohol** and/or cetylpyridinium chloride. Chlorhexidine gluconate  
may alternatively be employed for this purpose (mouthrinses containing  
chlorhexidine gluconate have been used to. . .

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention includes acne  
vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor,  
cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**,

sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis, . . .

DETD . . . as follows: the polymer (EUDRAGIT.RTM., Roehm Pharma GmbH, Darmstadt, W. Germany), polyethylene glycol (PEG), and the CPC were dissolved in **ethanol**. After complete dissolution of these ingredients, additional components in aqueous solution were added, while continuously stirring. The ratio of film. . .

DETD

---

A. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR  
DENTURE STOMATITIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	10.0
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	9.0
Nystatin	2.4
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	76.2

B. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ORAL  
CANDIDIASIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	19.0
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Amphotericin B	2.4
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	76.2

C. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ROOT  
CANAL STERILIZATION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	6.9
Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution)	22.9
Polyethylene glycol 400	11.5
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	58.7

D. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR  
APHTHOUS ULCERS AND FOOD (i.e. PIZZA)  
BURNS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	20.0
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	58.7
Purified water	19.0

E. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR  
APHTHOUS ULCERS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	21.9
Cetylpyridinium chloride	11.0
Lysine hydrochloride	0.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	3.7
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	43.6
Purified water	19.5

F. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR  
WISDOM TOOTH EXTRACTION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type B	15.1
Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution)	23.3
Glycine	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
<b>Ethyl alcohol</b>	58.7

0.5

DETD The formulations were all prepared by the same general procedure described as follows: camphorated p-chlorophenol was dissolved in ethanol and EUDRAGIT S was added slowly while stirring until all the polymer dissolved. Additional components were added while stirring continuously.

[illegible]

RK39.3    RK39.5

RK33.3    RK33.6

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6328991 B1 20011211  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1999-451362 19991130 (9)  
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-140794, filed  
on 21 Oct 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5527534,

issued on 18 Jun 1996 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No.  
US 1992-964494, filed on 21 Oct 1992, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED  
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos A.  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Levisohn, Lerner, Berger & Langsam  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 1748

AB A chemical composition, method and product for administration into the vaginal canal. The composition, method and product are effective in preventing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including the spread of AIDS.

SUMM . . . Chlamydia, Cytomegalovirus infections, Enteric infections, Genital Warts, Gonorrhea, Granuloma Inguinale, Hepatitis B, Herpes Genitalis, Human Papillomavirus (HPV), Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), **Molluscum Contagiosum**, Mucopurulent Cervicitis, Nongonococcal Urethritis, Pediculosis Pubis, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), Scabies, Syphilis, Trichomoniasis and Vulvovaginitis.

SUMM . . . II virus (HSV). Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is caused by immuno-types I, L II, or L III of Chlamydia Trachomatis. **Molluscum Contagiosum** is caused by the **Molluscum Contagiosum** virus, the largest DNA virus of the poxvirus group. Mucopurulent Cervicitis is caused by Chlamydia and Gonorrhea. Nongonococcal Urethritis (NGU).

SUMM . . . disc having a central recess and containing 1,000 milligrams of a spermicide known as nonoxynol-9, which is generically known as nonylphenoxypoly(ethyleneoxy)-**ethanol**.

SUMM (c) Estrogenic steroids such as estrone, 17 N-estradiol **ethanol** estradiol and diethylstilbestrol;

DETD As a contraceptive, the spermicide may comprise between 4 and 10 percent by volume of nonylphenoxypoly-(ethyleneoxy)-**ethanol**, and 0.125 to 0.250 percent of an anti-toxic shock syndrome agent. In addition, benzethonium chloride may be used in combination.

DETD TABLE 1

Ingredient	Function of Ingredients	Compo- sition %	Mg.
Nonylphenoxypoly- (Ethyleneoxy) - <b>Ethanol</b> (Nonoxynol-9)	Spermicide	2.500	162.50
Pectin	Vaginal Deodorant	0.500	32.50
Glycine	PH adjuster	0.500	32.50
Povidone-Iodine	Bactericide	0.300	19.50
	anti-TSS agent		
Sodium-Carboxymethyl-cellulose	Swelling agent	0.160	10.40
Benzalkonium	Bactericide, anti-fungal,	0.150	

DETD TABLE 2

Ingredient	Function of Ingredients	Compo- sition %	Mg.
Nonylphenoxypoly- (Ethyleneoxy) - <b>Ethanol</b> (nonoxynol-9)	Spermicide	8.000	162.50
Benzethonium chloride	Bactericide	0.150	9.75
Pectin	Vaginal Deodorant	0.500	32.50
Glycine	pH adjuster	0.500	32.50
Povidone-Iodine	Bactericide	0.300	19.50
Sodium-Carboxymethyl-	Swelling agent	0.160	10.40

cellulose

Distilled Water. . .

DETD With respect to the constituents of the spermicidal formulation, the nonylphenoxypoly(ethyleneoxy)**ethanol** is commercially available from a number of producers. All the constituent ingredients of the spermicidal formulation are USP grade and. . .

DETD While the spermicide nonylphenoxypoly(ethyleneoxy) **ethanol** is exemplified herein, it is not envisioned that this will be the only spermicide utilized by the invention. Other spermicide,. . .

DETD . . . Thickener

60

Pectin - Apple Natural U.S.P. -

Deodorant and PH Reducer 35

Sodium Benzoate - Preservative Antifungal Agent 10

**Ethanol** - Solvent 2,000

Distilled Water 3,437

Methylparaben - Preservative 10

Total Product Fill 6,000

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . chemical composition for administration into the vaginal canal to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, said composition comprising: (a) Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9); (b) Benzalkonium Chloride; and, (c) Povidone Iodine.

2. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.5% of said chemical composition, said Benzalkonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.15% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

3. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzalkonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.05-2.0% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

4. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzalkonium Chloride comprises 0.05-0.3% of said chemical composition, and said Povidone Iodine. . .

6. A chemical composition for administration into the vaginal canal, said composition comprising, (a) Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9); (b) Benzethonium Chloride; and, (c) Povidone Iodine.

7. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.5% of said chemical composition, said Benzethonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.15% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

8. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzethonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.05-2.0% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

9. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzethonium Chloride comprises 0.05-0.3% of said chemical composition, and said Povidone Iodine. . .

10. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition.

13. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition.

. . . and spread of a sexually transmitted disease, comprising: placing a chemical composition in the vaginal canal, said chemical composition comprising Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol**, Benzalkonium Chloride, and Povidone Iodine.

21. A method as claimed in claim 20, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzalkonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.05-2.0% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

. . . Chlamydia, Cytomegalovirus infections, Enteric infections, Genital Warts, Gonorrhea, Granuloma Inguinale, Hepatitis B, Herpes Genitalis, Human Papillomavirus (HPV), Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), **Molluscum Contagiosum**, Mucopurulent Cervicitis, Nongonococcal Urethritis, Pediculosis Pubis, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), Scabies, Syphilis, Trichomoniasis and Vulvovaginitis.

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:23118 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method of treating epithelial disorders

INVENTOR(S): Van Wauwe, Jean P. F., Beerse, Belgium

Raeymaekers, Alfons H. M., Beerse, Belgium

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Beerse, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5500435		19960319
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-409369		19950323 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1994-233491, filed on 26 Apr 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5420147 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1992-927571, filed on 10 Aug 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5342957 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-434962, filed on 13 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5157046 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-277152, filed on 29 Nov 1988, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dentz, Bernard		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Metz, Charles J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1477		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for treating skin disorders in warm-blooded animals, said method comprising administering to said warm-blooded animals an effective amount of an appropriately substituted benzimidazole or benzotriazole which suppresses the metabolism of retinoids. Compositions comprising said compounds and an effective amount of a retinoid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . warts, pseudofolliculitis, keratoacanthoma, solar keratosis of extremities, callosites, keratosis palmaris et plantaris, Darier's disease, ichthyosis, psoriasis, acanthosis nigricans, lichen planus, **molluscum contagiosum**, reactive perforating

collagenosis, melasma, corneal epithelial abrasion, Fox-Fordyce disease, cutaneous metastatic melanoma and keloids or hypertrophic scars.

DETD . . . a low temperature, in an aqueous solution, optionally in admixture with organic cosolvents such as, for example, alkanols, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

DETD . . . for example, water; an aromatic solvent, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, methoxybenzene and the like; a C.sub.1-6 alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 1-butanol and the like; a ketone, e.g. 2-propanone, 4-methyl-2-pentanone and the like; an ester, e.g. ethyl acetate, .gamma.-butyrolactone and the. . .

DETD . . . may be carried out by stirring the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, 1-butanol and the like, an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene and the like, or a mixture of such solvents.. . .

DETD . . . and the like, in the presence of a reaction inert organic solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, butanol and the like.

DETD . . . may be desulfurated following art-known procedures, e.g., by treatment with Raney nickel in the presence of an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like, or by treatment with nitric acid, optionally in the presence of sodium nitrite.

DETD . . . catalysts. Said reduction can conveniently be conducted in a reaction inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol** and the like, optionally at an elevated pressure and/or temperature. Alternatively said reduction can also be conducted by reacting the. . . derivative (XXI) with a reducing agent such as sodium dithionite in water optionally in admixture with an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

DETD . . . by stirring and, if desired, heating the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, **propanol**, butanol, 1,2-ethanediol and the like, an ether, e.g. 1,1'-oxybisethane, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane and the like, a dipolar aprotic solvent, e.g. N,N-dimethylformamide,. . .

DETD . . . castor oil, and polyoxyethylene lanolin. Examples of humectants include glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, and propylene glycol; examples of lower alcohols include **ethanol** and isopropanol; examples of thickening agents include xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose;. . .

DETD The organic component consists of a suitable non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable solvent such as, for example **ethanol**, glycerol, propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol, and a suitable phospholipid which is soluble in the solvent. Suitable phospholipids which can. . .

DETD . . . eluent. The pure fractions were collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the ethanedioate salt in **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and recrystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 6.3 parts (14.0%) of 5-[3-chlorophenyl](1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole ethanedioate (1:2); mp. 205.4.degree. C.. . .

DETD A mixture of 6.2 parts of 4-[1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-1,2-benzenediamine, 6.5 parts of ethyl ethanimidate hydrochloride and 80 parts of **ethanol** was stirred for 3 hours at reflux temperature. After evaporation to dry, the residue was taken up in water and. . . collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the hydrochloride salt in a mixture of 2-propanone and **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and crystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 4 parts (44%) of 5-[1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole dihydrochloride.monohydrate; mp.

214.8.degree. C. (comp. . . . .

DETD To a solution of 10 g methyl cellulose (Methocel 60 HG.RTM.) in 75 ml of denaturated **ethanol** there was added a solution of 5 g of ethyl cellulose (Ethocel 22 cps.RTM.) in 150 ml of dichloromethane. Then. .

DETD . . . slowly the mixture is heated to 50.degree. C. and allowed to cool to about 35.degree. C. whereupon 50 mg of **ethyl alcohol** 95% is added. The rest of the purified water is added q.s. ad 1 g and the mixture is mixed. . . .

DETD . . . ingredient of formula (I) or (II) microfine, 20 g of phosphatidyl choline, 5 g of cholesterol and 10 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 55.degree.-60.degree. C. until complete solution and is added to a solution of 0.2 g of. . . .

DETD A mixture of 10 g of phosphatidyl choline and 1 g of cholesterol in 7.5 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 40.degree. C. until complete solution. 2 g of active ingredient of formula (I) or (II). . . .

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:47743 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method of treating epithelial disorders

INVENTOR(S): Van Wauwe, Jean P. F., Beerse, Belgium  
Raeymaekers, Alfons H. M., Beerse, Belgium

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5420147		19950530
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-233491		19940426 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1992-927571, filed on 10 Aug 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5342957 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-434962, filed on 13 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5157046 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-277152, filed on 29 Nov 1988, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dentz, Bernard		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Metz, Charles J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1422		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for treating skin disorders in warm-blooded animals, said method comprising administering to said warm-blooded animals an effective amount of an appropriately substituted benzimidazole or benzotriazole which suppresses the metabolism of retinoids. Compositions comprising said compounds and an effective amount of a retinoid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . plantar, pseudofolliculitis, keratoacanthoma, solar keratosis of extremities, callosites, keratosis palmaris et plantaris, Darier's disease, ichthyosis, psoriasis, acanthosis nigricans, lichen planus, **molluscum contagiosum**, reactive perforating collagenosis, melasma, corneal epithelial abrasion, Fox-Fordyce disease, cutaneous metastatic melanoma and keloids or hypertrophic scars.

SUMM . . . a low temperature, in an aqueous solution, optionally in admixture with organic cosolvents such as, for example, alkanols, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

SUMM . . . for example, water, an aromatic solvent, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, methoxybenzene and the

like; a C.sub.1-6 alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 1-butanol and the like; a ketone, e.g. 2-propanone, 4-methyl-2-pentanone and the like; an ester, e.g. ethyl acetate, .gamma.-butyrolactone and the . . .

SUMM . . . may be carded out by stirring the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, 1-butanol and the like, an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene and the like, or a mixture of such solvents.. . .

SUMM . . . and the like, in the presence of a reaction inert organic solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, butanol and the like.

SUMM . . . may be desulfurated following art-known procedures, e.g., by treatment with Raney nickel in the presence of an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like, or by treatment with nitric acid, optionally in the presence of sodium nitrite.

SUMM . . . catalysts. Said reduction can conveniently be conducted in a reaction inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol** and the like, optionally at an elevated pressure and/or temperature. Alternatively said reduction can also be conducted by reacting the . . . derivative (XXI) with a reducing agent such as sodium dithionite in water optionally in admixture with an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

SUMM . . . by stirring and, if desired, heating the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, **propanol**, butanol, 1,2-ethanediol and the like, an ether, e.g. 1,1'-oxybisethane, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane and the like a dipolar aprotic solvent, e.g. N,N-dimethylformamide,. . .

SUMM . . . castor oil, and polyoxyethylene lanolin. Examples of humectants include glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, and propylene glycol; examples of lower alcohols include **ethanol** and isopropanol; examples of thickening agents include xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose;. . .

SUMM The organic component consists of a suitable non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable solvent such as, for example **ethanol**, glycerol, propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol, and a suitable phospholipid which is soluble in the solvent. Suitable phospholipids which can. . .

DETD . . . eluent. The pure fractions were collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the ethanedioate salt in **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and recrystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 6.3 parts (14.0%) of 5-[(3-chlorophenyl)(1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole ethanedioate(1:2); mp. 205.4.degree. C. (comp.31).. . .

DETD A mixture of 6.2 parts of 4-[1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-1,2-benzenediamine, 6.5 parts of ethyl ethanimidate hydrochloride and 80 parts of **ethanol** was stirred for 3 hours at reflux temperature. After evaporation to dry, the residue was taken up in water and. . . collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was convened into the hydrochloride salt in a mixture of 2-propanone and **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and crystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 4 parts (44% ) of 5-[1-(1H-imidazol-1yl)-2-methylpropyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole dihydrochloride.monohydrate; mp. 214.8.degree. C.. . .

DETD To a solution of 10 g methyl cellulose (Methocel 60 HG.RTM.) in-75 ml of denaturated **ethanol** there was added a solution of 5 g of ethyl cellulose (Ethocel 22 cps.RTM.) in 150 ml of dichloromethane. Then. . .

DETD . . . slowly the mixture is heated to 50.degree. C. and allowed to cool to about 35.degree. C. whereupon 50 mg of **ethyl**

alcohol 95% is added. The rest of the purified water is added q.s. ad 1 g and the mixture is mixed. . . .

DETD . . . ingredient of formula (I) or (II) microfine, 20 g of phosphatidyl choline, 5 g of cholesterol and 10 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 55.degree.-60.degree. C. until complete solution and is added to a solution of 0.2 g of. . .

DETD A mixture of 10 g of phosphatidyl choline and 1 g of cholesterol in 7.5 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 40.degree. C. until complete solution. 2 g of active ingredient of formula (I) or (II). . .

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:75635 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Benzimidazoles useful in treating epithelial disorders  
 INVENTOR(S): Van Wauwe, Jean P. F., Beerse, Belgium  
 Raeymaekers, Alfons H. M., Beerse, Belgium  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Beerse, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	-----	-----	-----
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5342957		19940830
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-927571		19920810 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20060822		
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1989-434962, filed on 13 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5157046 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-277152, filed on 29 Nov 1988, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dentz, Bernard		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Metz, Charles J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1330		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for treating skin disorders in warm-blooded animals, said method comprising administering to said warm-blooded animals an effective mount of an appropriately substituted benzimidazole or benzotriazole which suppresses the metabolism of retinoids. Compositions comprising said compounds and an effective amount of a retinoid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . warts, pseudofolliculitis, keratoacanthoma, solar keratosis of extremities, callosities, keratosis palmaris et plantaris, Darier's disease, ichthyosis, psoriasis, acanthosis nigricans, lichen planus, **molluscum contagiosum**, reactive perforating collagenosis, melasma, corneal epithelial abrasion, Fox-Fordyce disease, cutaneous metastatic melanoma and keloids or hypertrophic scars.

DETD . . . a low temperature, in an aqueous solution, optionally in admixture with organic cosolvents such as, for example, alkanols, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

DETD . . . for example, water; an aromatic solvent, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, methoxybenzene and the like; a C.sub.1-6 alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 1-butanol and the like; a ketone, e.g. 2-propanone, 4-methyl-2-pentanone and the like; an ester, e.g. ethyl acetate, .gamma.-butyrolactone and the. . .

DETD . . . may be carried out by stirring the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-propanol, 1-butanol and the like, an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene and the like, or a mixture of such solvents.. . .

DETD . . . and the like, in the presence of a reaction inert organic solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, butanol and the like.

DETD . . . may be desulfurated following art-known procedures, e.g., by treatment with Raney nickel in the presence of an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like, or by treatment with nitric acid, optionally in the presence of sodium nitrite.

DETD . . . catalysts. Said reduction can conveniently be conducted in a reaction inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol** and the like, optionally at an elevated pressure and/or temperature. Alternatively said reduction can also be conducted by reacting the . . . derivative (XXI) with a reducing agent such as sodium dithionite in water optionally in admixture with an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

DETD . . . by stirring and, if desired, heating the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, **propanol**, butanol, 1,2-ethanediol and the like, an ether, e.g. 1,1'-oxybisethane tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane and the like, a dipolar aprotic solvent, e.g. N,N-dimethylformamide, . . .

DETD . . . castor oil, and polyoxyethylene lanolin. Examples of humectants include glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, and propylene glycol; examples of lower alcohols include **ethanol** and isopropanol; examples of thickening agents include xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose; . . .

DETD The organic component consists of a suitable non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable solvent such as, for example **ethanol**, glycerol, propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol, and a suitable phospholipid which is soluble in the solvent. Suitable phospholipids which can. . .

DETD . . . eluent. The pure fractions were collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the ethanedioate salt in **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and recrystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 6.3 parts (14.0% ) of 5-[(3-chlorophenyl)(1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole ethanedioate(1:2); mp. 205.4.degree. C. . . .

DETD A mixture of 6.2 parts of 4-[1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-1,2-benzenediamine, 6.5 parts of ethyl ethanimidate hydrochloride and 80 parts of **ethanol** was stirred for 3 hours at reflux temperature. After evaporation to dry, the residue was taken up in water and. . . collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the hydrochloride salt in a mixture of 2-propanone and **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and crystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 4 parts (44%) of 5-[1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole dihydrochloride monohydrate; mp. 214.8.degree. C. (comp. . . .

DETD To a solution of 10 g methyl cellulose (Methocel 60 HG.RTM.) in 75 ml of denaturated **ethanol** there was added a solution of 5 g of ethyl cellulose (Ethocel 22 cps.RTM.) in 150 ml of dichloromethane. Then. . .

DETD . . . slowly the mixture is heated to 50.degree. C. and allowed to cool to about 35.degree. C. whereupon 50 mg of **ethyl alcohol** 95% is added. The rest of the purified water is added q.s. ad 1 g and the mixture is mixed. . . .

DETD . . . ingredient of formula (I) or (II) microfine, 20 g of phosphatidyl choline, 5 g of cholesterol and 10 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 55.degree.-60.degree. C. until complete solution and is added to a solution of 0.2 g of. . .

DETD A mixture of 10 g of phosphatidyl choline and 1 g of cholesterol in 7.5 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at

40.degree. C. until complete solution. 2 g of active ingredient of  
formula (I) or (II). . .

=> fil stng

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

48.98

112.62

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

0.00

-1.24

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:41:10 ON 24 JAN 2002

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Jan 18, 2002 (20020118/UP).

=>

=> log h

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.00

112.62

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

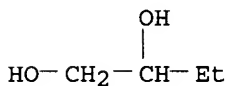
0.00

-1.24

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 11:56:28 ON 24 JAN 2002

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 584-03-2 REGISTRY  
 CN 1,2-Butanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN (.+-.)-Butane-1,2-diol  
 CN 1,2-Butylene glycol  
 CN 1,2-Dihydroxybutane  
 CN DL-1,2-Butanediol  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 DR 26171-83-5  
 MF C4 H10 O2  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DETHERM\*, DIPPR\*, EMBASE, GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUIDB, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, TOXLIT, TRCTHERMO\*, USPATFULL  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: EINECS\*\*, NDSL\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

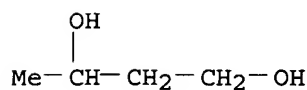


\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

675 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 40 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 675 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 RN 107-88-0 REGISTRY  
 CN 1,3-Butanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN (.+-.)-Butane-1,3-diol  
 CN (RS)-1,3-Butanediol  
 CN .beta.-Butylene glycol  
 CN 1,3-Butylene glycol  
 CN 1,3-Dihydroxybutane  
 CN 1-Methyl-1,3-propanediol  
 CN 3-Hydroxy-1-butanol  
 CN Butylene glycol  
 CN DL-1,3-Butanediol  
 CN Methyltrimethylene glycol  
 FS 3D CONCORD  
 DR 18826-95-4  
 MF C4 H10 O2  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM\*, DIPPR\*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUIDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*,

MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM\*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, TOXLIT,  
TRCTHERMO\*, TULSA, USPATFULL, VETU  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



**\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\***

3086 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
223 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
3094 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)  
7 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

RN 110-63-4 REGISTRY

CN 1,4-Butanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 1,4-Butylene glycol

CN 1,4-Dihydroxybutane

CN 1,4-Tetramethylene glycol

CN Butylene glycol

CN Dabco DBO

CN Diol 14B

CN Polycure D

CN Sucol B

CN Tetramethylene 1,4-diol

CN Tetramethylene glycol

FS 3D CONCORD

MF C4 H10 O2

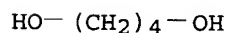
CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,  
BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS,  
CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DETHERM\*, DIPPR\*,  
EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN\*, HODOC\*,  
HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT,  
NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM\*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, TOXLIT, TRCTHERMO\*,  
TULSA, ULIDAT, USPATFULL, VTB

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*

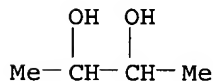
(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



**\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\***

6332 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
1899 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
6340 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)  
9 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
RN 513-85-9 REGISTRY  
CN 2,3-Butanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER NAMES:  
CN 2,3-Butylene glycol  
CN 2,3-Dihydroxybutane  
CN Dimethylethylene glycol  
FS 3D CONCORD  
DR 98923-25-2  
MF C4 H10 O2  
CI COM  
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,  
BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS,  
CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DETHERM\*, EMBASE,  
GMELIN\*, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, NAPRALERT,  
NIOSTIC, PDLCOM\*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXLIT,  
TULSA, USPATFULL  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1786 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
47 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
1790 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)  
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)